



Forer float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Right Course.

It appears that our government intends to hold a firm and decided position in relation to the interposition of foreign nations in favor of the rebels. The language imputed to the cabinet at Washington is none too explicit. This nation will brook no impudent meddling in the civil war now raging. It is our own business to settle it, and whoever aids the rebels by countenance, sympathy or material support, is our enemy, and if we cannot whip him now we must wait till the present war is ended, and then let outside foes beware.

State Loan.

The governor of this state has advertised for proposals to take the state loan of \$200,000 in \$1,000 bonds. Proposals are to be received for coin, for part coin and part current Wisconsin bills, and for the whole loan in Wisconsin currency. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in New York.

The Legislature.

Both houses of the legislature convened at Madison yesterday, with a large attendance of members. The old officers were re-elected unanimously. The governor's message commands general approval, and it is probable that the legislature will pass without delay the bills necessary to carry out the policy recommended.

In the SENATE, Sen. Gill introduced a joint resolution for a joint committee—five on the part of senate and eight on the part of the assembly—to prepare and report necessary bills for the perfect organization, equipment, discipline and supply of the volunteer military companies of this state, and to consider and report upon all matters by them deemed necessary for the defense of the state or to aid the general government in enforcing the laws and suppressing rebellion and insurrection within the United States. Adopted.

The president appointed on the part of the senate, Senators Gill, A. I. Bennett, Decker, Maxon and Bean.

Sen. A. I. Bennett introduced a bill to amend chapter 242 of the general laws of 1861, entitled an act to amend the general banking law and the several acts amendatory thereof.

Sen. Ferguson introduced a resolution that no new business be taken up or acted upon except what has been indicated in the proclamation of the governor.

NOTICE OF BILL.

Sen. Hazleton gave notice of a bill to authorize towns and cities to provide for the support of families of volunteers.

Late News Items.

The report that John C. Breckinridge had agreed to join Col. Anderson at Cincinnati, and enter the service of the federal government, is not credited. It must be some other Breckinridge.

The different regiments of Illinois elect their own Colonels.

The trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal have refused to receive any Illinois currency for tolls, except that secured by free state bonds. The merchants of Chicago have resolved to take no currency at par which will not buy exchange for one per cent discount.

A gentleman who was at Harper's Ferry on Monday informs the Chicago Tribune that there are about 7,000 rebel troops at that place—that they are throwing up earthworks on the Maryland side—that they have mined under the railroad bridge ready to blow it up—and that the troops are poorly armed and badly provisioned.

Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, military commandant at Cairo, was at Springfield yesterday, and returned in the evening.

Messrs. Ira Gould & Son, of Montreal, have forwarded, through Mr. Giddings, our consul-general in Canada, an offer for \$1,000,000 treasury notes, at six per cent, and to pay the amount in drafts on Baring Brothers, at three days' sight. Of course, our capitalists will offer so much better terms as to prevent the secretary of the treasury from accepting this bid, but it does none the less credit to the Messrs. Gould.

The Washington despatch of the New York Tribune says: "The uprising of the northwest is particularly grand and imposing. Every state wants to do it all, and there are more hearts grieving because they cannot come, than are here hoping for an opportunity to serve their country."

Among other daily tenders of troops to the government is that of the Irish Brigade by Major Mulligan, of Chicago. They are anxious for service anywhere, and offer for the war. They were crowded out of the state registration.

The convention at Wheeling had not the nerve to set up for themselves as New Virginia. They wait for the election on secession. These are times when men must decide quickly and act promptly.

Jeff. Davis' tears of repentance are private tears (privaters). We guess old Abe will "dry them up" before long.

Governor's Message.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES:

At the close of the last annual session of the legislature, to meet in such an emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the President of the United States for "aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws; or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States;" and I was authorized, and it was made my duty to take such measures as in my judgment should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner, for responding to such a call; and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be organized into companies each of not less than seventy-five men, each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments.

The first call of the President for immediate active service, was for one regiment of men.

My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instantaneously issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that hereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the state, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, organized as individuals or in enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field.

In providing for the first regiment, embarrassments have resulted from the fact that there has never been an efficient military organization in this state—no system or discipline. The men who had seen active field service were very few, or were almost entirely unknown; and the order and manner of equipping and uniforming and arming soldiers and officers for rugged war were mysterious, the solution of which could only be found by an actual experiment.

So the expenses incurred in preparing the first regiment have been greater, to some extent, than they otherwise would have been or than they will hereafter be.

The spirit evoked by the rebellion against the government of the United States is such as has never before been manifested since its organization. The people understand that it is their government that is assailed, and everywhere throughout the state they are going up to rebuke the traitors who are going down to actual war.

The deepening and widening dangers that threaten our institutions, and the pressure of public opinion from all parts of the state, with the growing certainty that further call would be made upon the state, forced me to form another camp, and to bring together another set of men, and to authorize a number of isolated companies, which had volunteered, to remain together, and to learn, so far as was possible, without suitable arms, the discipline and drilling necessary to men going into actual war. It is a matter of public necessity and safety, not only for the state, but for the government, that an outlet be found for the spirit that is abroad among the liberty-loving people of the land. The spirit is driving them to action, and if the government does not or will not permit them to act for it, they will act for themselves. It is better that the state or federal government should direct this movement than suffer it to run wild.

There is a moral element and a reasoning element in this uprising that cannot be controlled by the ordinary means of the law. A conviction of great wrongs to be redressed, and that the government, which is in danger, is to be preserved by the willing hearts and strong hands of those to whom it belongs. This current of popular feeling must be controlled and directed or there will come of it something more than a war to put down rebellion; it will become a war between the border states and those whose interests are connected with the border states, and in such a war the government might be lost sight of for the time being. It is absolutely certain that the 73,000 troops first called for would wipe out the rebellion in three weeks from today, if it would still be the best policy of the government and for its best interests, in view of what ought to be the future of this great nation, to call into the field, as fast as they could be armed, at least three hundred thousand men.

The majesty and power of this government, if it has either, should be manifested now, so that the world may see it, and so that for all future time in its history, the idea of secession and rebellion shall be an idea of the past. When the people see that their uprising has put down the rebellion, they will be satisfied, and not before.

The difficulties of the present crisis are growing greater and more extensive every day. Broad and more extended fields are constantly opened by the threatened attitude of new states, forced by treachery or by armed mobs dignified by the name of rebels, into secession. One state after another, willing or unwilling, has been or is now being placed in attitude of hostility to federal authority, until with one more seceding state, there will be fifteen hundred miles of contiguous territory standing in most wicked, warlike antagonism.

It is a most striking consideration that the people of the United States should be at war with each other, and that the government should be forced to the terrible necessity of maintaining its authority against internal dissensions, by force of arms. The settled design to overthrow our system, so wisely designed, complicated yet simple, yet complete for working out the greatest good of all men under it, is so strange, unaccountable, causeless, inexorable, that war had actually begun, and that an attack on public property had actually been made, before the law abiding people of the country could be brought to realize that danger existed. We had noticed for a long time apparent preparations for mischief, and had heard threats of a hostile disposition on the part of the country against another portion, but eighty years of growth and prosperity had so fastened upon the minds of the people the idea of permanency and strength, that it was impossible to conceive of a serious and deliberate attempt to destroy the Union.

The feeble colonies of revolutionary days had grown into great states, many of which in population equalled, and in wealth surpassed the population and wealth of the whole thirteen colonies of our first struggle. An increase in population from sixteen to thirty-three millions of men, women and children, and an increase in wealth of thousands upon thousands of millions of dollars, should be our sufficient warrant, for assuming that the government under which we have lived, and under which our fathers lived, and under which the posterity of this great people ought to live in peace, was, and of some value, and that it ought not to be altered or destroyed.

The election of a president by the people of the United States, according to the constitution of the United States, without force or violence, is the pretext upon which what is called secession is now attempted. Just as all presidents but one have been

elected to the highest executive office on this continent, so Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. There is no pretence anywhere that the election was not legal and constitutional. His installation, however, was the occasion of resistance to the constituted authorities, and state after state has been made precipitately into a revolution. To make more severe the trials of the country in this emergency, some high in position as cabinet officers, and as administrative officers, had been overtaken and treacherously using the whole power intrusted to them, to destroy the force and efficiency of the machinery of the government. On the 4th of March last, the new presidential incumbent found the treasury of the nation empty, and its credit exhausted; its army scattered in small bands to extreme points, so that it could not be concentrated within any reasonable time; its ships dismantled and disabled, or in foreign and far distant ports, and its arms doubly secured by being deposited in the hands of traitors, and every diurnal revolution brought fresh armies, as the treachery and faithlessness of a multitude of civil, military and naval officers became manifest. The very magnitude of the crimes that have been committed against the government, appalled the stoutest, and the stealing of moneys from the public treasury, and plunder of arms from the arsenals, and other public crimes, were so majestic and imposing in their extent, that by their side, the dignity and lustre of the boldest conspiracies and robberies of which history makes record are dim and shadowy in their littleness and meanness.

It is easy to conceive, at such a time, and under such embarrassments as those, how much labor must have been performed to bring back the government even to the point it has now reached, and it is also clearly to be perceived how much the states themselves must be relied upon to furnish efficient aid to restore the country to health and strength and prosperity. The federal government, being theoretically one of law and not of force, cannot and whosoever strength is in great armies, ready to trumpet's call to engage in conflict. It must work slowly, but it will move with power. We must approve of whatever it has done and be prepared for further exhibitions of energy, such as the public exigencies may demand. But the states must be prepared to aid the government by supplies of men, and if necessary by the loan of means. Each state can muster its quota of soldiers quicker than the government can muster the quota of each state, and so each state can arm and uniform and equip its quota quicker than the government can arm, equip and uniform them all.

There is necessity of giving immediate attention to the country directly contiguous to the line between the law-abiding and seceding states, and those that still may be forced into secession. The Union men of the seceding states and particularly of the border states must in some way be sustained. The treachery of this wicked rebellion is to exhibit itself through the last named sections of country, and so each state, else, yet on the law and government side of the line of division there is less preparation for defence than almost any where else. From Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio on the northern side of the river, the country is almost entirely defenceless against the armed enemy. At the present time Cincinnati and numerous smaller towns on the river could be utterly destroyed and the contiguous country laid waste by absolute necessity not only for the north border states but for the western states to be able to control the business and commerce of the Ohio river, and the Upper Mississippi, in order to reach a vital part of this rebellion. They must be able to cut off from the seceding states all supplies of breadstuffs, and also to stop the transit and transportation of arms or munitions of war. An enemy to our common government cannot be permitted to hold an important point like Cairo. The Mississippi and Ohio rivers must be kept at all times open to the legitimate and honest commerce and business of the border states. The Union men of Missouri, not only because it is just that it should be so, but because the interests of the free territories west and northwest of that city, demand it. The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her fast to the north border and northwestern states, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi, and all its tributaries, through the highest navigable waters to their mouths.

The necessities I have named being granted, we must look to the means to do it, and ought to be done in the least possible time. It needs men, arms, and munitions of war. One hundred and sixty thousand men, if they were necessary, could be enrolled in a few weeks for such purposes, and among the swarming millions of the border and northwestern states there is but one pulse beating to-day, and but one purpose; to hold up the hands—not of Abraham Lincoln—but of the President of the United States; to maintain the integrity of the government; and to aid in executing the law of the land.

The northwest needs a better military organization, and a military head, under federal control, to which these states can look for orders, and to which they can communicate their necessities without tedious and mischievous delays.

I know full well that the federal government will act for the west and the border states just as fast as it seems to see a necessity. We can see a necessity for action now, not only for the safety of the general government, but for the safety of the Union. The south is in a state of rebellion, and the border states, and of the northern border states, and also for the own interests in the way of our large trade and commerce upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The common interests of all the northwest must have a common protection, and in crushing out this wicked rebellion, the north-western states must make common cause with the federal government.

The border and northwestern states cannot wait to see their towns and cities, or to what extent, and then contact themselves simply with retaliation. They must be supplied with the means of preventing disasters of the kind.

These states cannot be satisfied with small aid after the fact, but must be benefited by the use of weapons and the titles of soldiers. If the government cannot afford to furnish the arms, and the titles of soldiers, it must be prepared to wait upon the government. The states should be prepared their aid, both in furnishing men and providing arms, so that when mustered into service they will be efficient.

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tion the government will make in his case, is a matter of conjecture.

Gen. Hicks reports that five regiments will be ready next week for the federal government.

New York, May 10. Captainis Engle and McKenstry went to Europe in the Adriatic to purchase steam gun boats for the government for coast guards.

The World's Washington despatch reports all telegraphic communication south of Washington suspended. The secessionists have removed all the wires.

A new company has been organized, embracing all the southern lines. The cabinet held a meeting today. The cabinet held a meeting today. The cabinet held a meeting today.

The European news is highly satisfactory to the government.

WASHINGTON, May 10. Assurances are made that the administration is vigorously presenting its measures against the rebels.

All the members of the cabinet, together with the president, animated by common principle in furthering the plans for confirmation of the policy of the government.

To-day a committee of prominent gentlemen from the city of New York had a long interview with them, and the result was their consent to accept the services of four or five more regiments from New York.

This meets with the concurrence of Gen. Scott.

The committee are prompt and efficient with no halt in the proceedings, and it appears from their private conversation that the supply of money and support for this increased force is a matter which should occasion no concern to the administration.

A report is current that an engineer officer has discovered that Virginians are drawing up defenses within spy glass view of Washington. If it should be confirmed it is not at all probable that the government would remain an independent observer of such proceedings.

At the adjournment of the court of claims to-day, only one Judge Loring was present, who adjourned over till the 4th of July.

The presiding judge, (Scarborough), having resigned, there is a vacancy on the bench.

The North Carolina collectors, like those of other seceded states have ceased to make returns to the treasury department.

Marshall Fisher of the eastern district of Virginia is the only judicial officer of that state who has not resigned.

The following appointments have been made: Royal Buck, register land office at Nebraska City; J. J. Sinclair, register at Marquette, Mich.; and Ed. P. Bassett, postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

St. Louis, May 10. The case of Capt. McDonald came up before Judge Treat this forenoon. The writ was signed by Gen. Harvey, who answered in writing, in effect that the person of Capt. McDonald not being at the arsenal within reach of the officers of the court he could not be produced; that he deplored as much as any man the state of things existing here, but was bound to maintain the higher law of government over all and every effort at rebellion; that McDonald was taken while lending his countenance to support an assemblage whose every act and design was in opposition to the United States government.

Mr. Pierpont, of Martin, made a lengthy speech in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Paul offered an amendment to Carlisle's resolution, instructing the committee not to report an ordinance of secession from the state, but in favor of the counties of Western Virginia voting for state officers to fill the places of those now nominally in office.

Mr. Carlisle accepted the amendment, and further amended that if the ordinance of secession passed at the Richmond convention be ratified on the 23d, this convention be called at an early day in June to take further action as may be deemed necessary.

On motion of Mr. Lamb the committee to report on these additional propositions was reappointed, and the convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

WHEELING, May 10. The committee on federal and state relations reported the supplementary report previously reported. In addition they recommended the appointment of a central committee, empowered to either order the re-assembling of this convention or a new one, at such a time as they may deem necessary prior to the general convention on the 11th of June.

The resolutions hope for peace, deprecate the use of moderate troops into western Virginia, and recommend the appointment of a committee of five from each county, to co-operate with the central committee.

Mr. Paulsley moved the report be laid on the table and printed.

General Jackson urged action, as many of the members found it necessary to return home.

Mr. Carlisle said he saw in the appointment of a central committee the germ of a realization of the hopes of the people of Virginia. He was satisfied that this convention went as far as the convention ever would, and was willing to acquiesce, if it was agreeable to those who acted with the government. The report was adopted almost unanimously.

The following committee was appointed: John S. Carlisle, of Harrison county; C. D. Hubbard, of J. S. Wheat, Winslow Wilson, S. H. Woodward, and James W. Paxton, of Warren; Campbell Farr of Brooke; and George P. Latham, of Taylor. Brief and effective speeches were then made by Gen. Lee, Carlisle, Pierpont, Wiley, Brown, Moss, and others. The Star Banner was then sung and prayer offered, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Most of the members leave to-night for their respective homes.

HARRISBURG, May 10. Col. Anderson arrived here this afternoon. He remained but a few minutes.

A large number of the members of the legislature, Gov. Curtin and others were present, and a large concourse of people and military companies from Camp Curtin.

The Colonel was greeted with loud cheering. He stated to Gov. Curtin that John C. Breckinridge would join him at Cincinnati and take a command under him. This announcement created a profound and gratifying sensation among all classes.

Col. Anderson also stated that the European steamer yesterday brought a large quantity of improved arms for the federal government, and that each succeeding steamer would bring more.

He expresses the utmost confidence in the final success of the federal troops, and a reconstruction of the Union on the original basis.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

New York, May 10. World's Washington despatch states that the police have been required to take the out of allegiance.

Another spy has been arrested in the Pennsylvania camp.

Removed that Virginia troops were encamped in the rear of Arlington Heights, two miles from Washington. Rumor not credited, although all troops are ordered to sleep on their arms, with artillery on the alert with double shot guns.

Another attempt at riot in Pratt street, Baltimore, on the occasion of the passage of the Doylestown Guards with the Ringgold battery, but the fact being known that every man had a loaded rifle, which deterred any serious movement.

BALTIMORE, May 10. The New York and Massachusetts troops withdrew from Federal Hill this forenoon, taking with them the battery with them and returned to the Relay House.

Gives us a report of the removal of the remains of Washington, and says it is done on the ground that the north was about to do the same thing.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 10. We learn on authority that southern stockholders of Adams' Express have purchased all property privileges and interests of the company in the southern confederacy. A new company will be organized in a few days, and continue business without interruption.

New York, May 10. The Herald's Chamberlough correspondent states that an attempt was made last night to blow up the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad just below Point of Rocks.

Ronald's Washington correspondence.—It is understood that the rebel states have made proffers of purchase of England and other European vessels, but government has notified the diplomatic corps that no such purchase will be respected, no matter what the flag they covers them.

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A despatch to Democrat from St. Aubert says Dr. Linor, residing in Liberty township near Osage bridge, has been sent to Jefferson City for trial by martial law, for raising a company of Union volunteers.

A military camp of about two hundred troops at St. Joseph, mostly armed with guns taken from the arsenal at Liberty, were dispersed on the 13th.

Enlistment at the arsenal continues active, about three hundred having been received yesterday.

It is understood that Hyde Park, in the north part of the city, has been leased by the government, and a regiment of troops will be quartered there.

THE MARKETS.
New York, May 10. Receipts of flour 16,668 bbls, market dull; common grades heavy, sales 9000 bbls at 4,650; 10 for super state, 5,100; 25 for common, 5,950; 15 for super western, 5,100; 50 for common, 5,100; medium extra western. Receipts wheat 455,113 bu, market for good grades firm with fair export demand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

The undersigned, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY.

Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.
E. L. DIMOCK,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished.
101 State St.

Dentistry.

Dr. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Kelley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now using the most improved method of filling teeth with Rubber Doss. This substance has been thoroughly tested, and found to be superior to many others. It is very strong and light, and is worn with greater ease and comfort than most anything else, a clean, beautiful set at a price which places it within the reach of all and is well adapted to the most delicate work. The Office is open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening. Those who wish to see him, or who wish to have their teeth filled, or who wish to have their teeth extracted, or who wish to have their teeth cleaned, or who wish to have their teeth

